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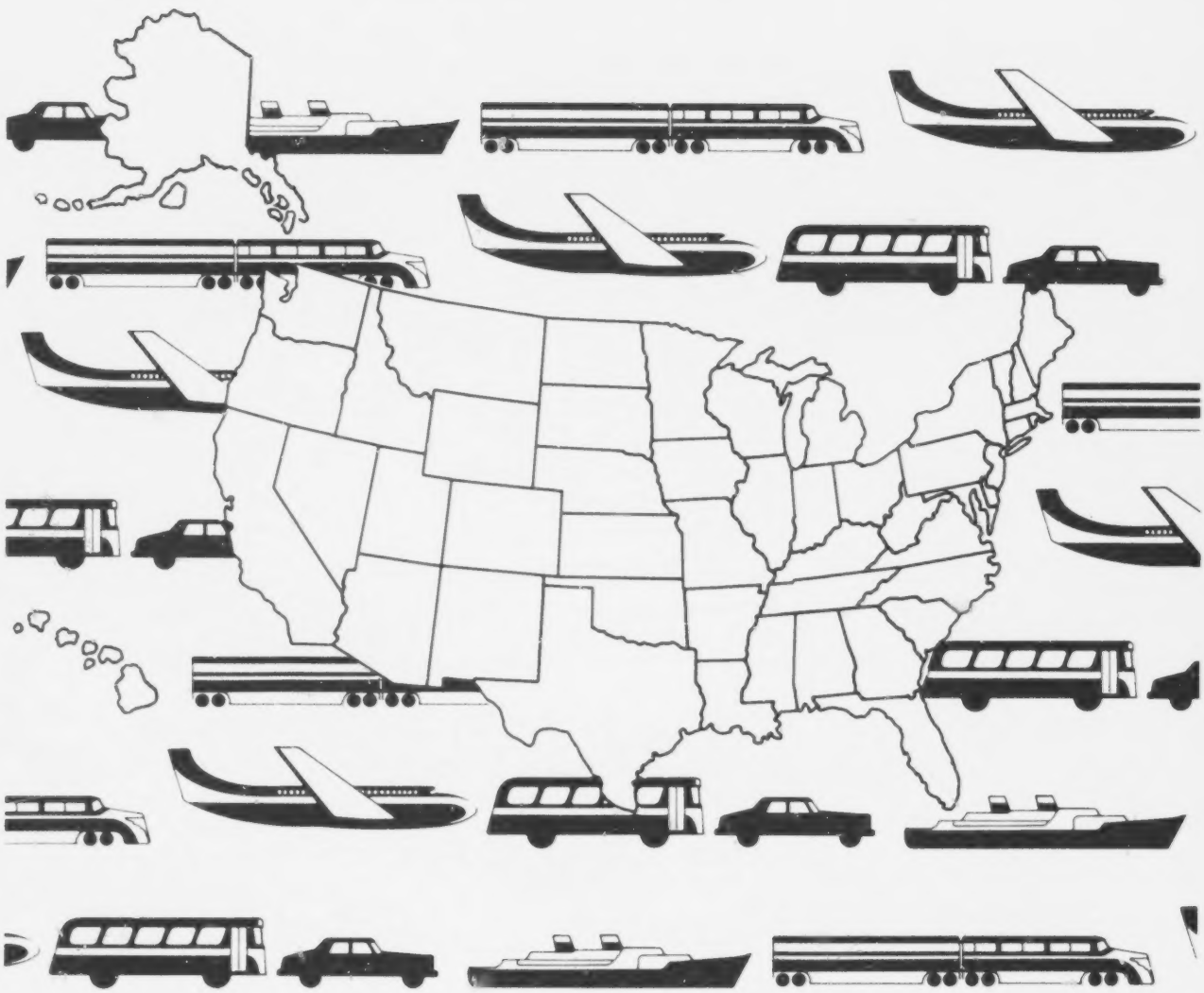
U. S. Travel Data Center

1979 National Travel Survey

3rd Quarter Report



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1979 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY

THIRD QUARTER

United States Travel Data Center

Washington, D.C.

Price: Fifteen Dollars

The United States Travel Data Center is the nation's only independent, non-profit research center devoted to travel and tourism. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and research contracts. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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INTRODUCTION

A variety of methods have been, and are currently, used to gather data on the travel behavior of U.S. residents. These methods range from the large scale quinquennial National Travel Surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau to more limited in-house efforts carried out by various segments of the travel industry.

The U.S. Travel Data Center feels it is important to develop a methodology which will yield reliable indicators of U.S. travel activity on a regular continuing basis. Therefore, a monthly National Travel Survey was begun in early 1979 to provide such information.

One of the primary objectives of the survey is to determine changes in travel behavior over time. There is evidence to suggest that both the volume and characteristics of travel away from home change dramatically in response to economic, energy and life-style developments. A standard survey of travel behavior conducted each month can provide objective data on these changes.

The monthly National Travel Survey is conducted for the U.S. Travel Data Center through the facilities of RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey. Telephone interviews are conducted each month with a national probability sample of approximately 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, noninstitutional population of the contiguous United States. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, that he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondent errors in recall. This approach, coupled with a one-month rather than a three-month recall period as often used in travel surveys, is more likely to yield reliable data in that the tendency to either not report trips of distances around 100 miles or to forget trips altogether is reduced.

Data are gathered on all basic aspects of U.S. travel. These include purpose of trip, mode of transportation, trip distance, trip duration, overnight accommodations used, and origin and destination region. In addition, information is collected on a number of respondent demographic characteristics, such as age, sex, occupation, education, and size and composition of the household.

This report summarizes the results of the National Travel Survey for the third quarter (July, August, September) of 1979. The report is arranged in six sections covering total U.S. travel, air travel, auto/truck/rv travel, business/convention travel, vacation travel and weekend travel. Each section contains tables showing the percent distribution of total trips and person-trips for a number of trip and traveler characteristics. A table is also provided in the first section on the average number of U.S. adults, and the percentage of the total U.S. adult population, reporting trips of various types during each month of the quarter, as well as a table which shows the total number of trips and person-trips taken during the third quarter by purpose of trip, mode of transportation, vacation and weekend travel. A brief analysis is also provided at the beginning of each section which delineates the significant findings.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured in terms of trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of his/her household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes one trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, this is one trip but three person-trips. More detailed definitions of these and other items used in this report, as well as selected questions asked of respondents each month, are found in Appendix B. A description of the Survey methodology is provided in Appendix A.

This is the third in a series of reports on the National Travel Survey to be published by the U.S. Travel Data Center. We anticipate that quarterly reports will be available approximately three months after the end of each quarter and that a full year report will also be published approximately three months after the close of the year.

Members of the travel industry are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey. A shared-cost technique is employed in this survey, allowing a number of clients to add proprietary questions on travel-related subjects at a moderate cost. This approach offers each client the benefits of top-quality, high reliability, custom research with the economies of a shared-cost survey. Those interested in adding questions to the National Travel Survey should contact Suzanne D. Cook, Manager of Survey Research, U.S. Travel Data Center.

TOTAL U.S. TRAVEL

An average of 45.8 million U.S. adults (age 18+) took one or more trips to places 100 miles or more away from home during each month of the third quarter of 1979. These travelers, representing 30 percent of the total population of the United States, took over 170 million trips and more than 386 million person-trips during this three month period. Table 1A on page 5 shows the monthly average number of traveling adults; Table 1B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips reported for different purposes, by mode of transportation and during vacations and weekends during the third quarter.

As in the first two quarters of 1979, the South captured the largest share of all travel this quarter, receiving 23 percent of both trips and person-trips. The Great Lakes region was the recipient of 19 percent of total travel, while New England garnered the smallest share at three percent. Seven percent of all travel this quarter was destined to areas outside the U.S.

Forty-one percent of all person-trips taken this quarter involved straight line, round-trip distances of less than 400 miles. Thirty-four percent of all person-trips showed distances of between 400 and 1,000 miles, while 18 percent involved long distances of 1,000 miles or more.

Third quarter travel generally involved moderate durations. Most trips lasted from two to nine nights, although 10 percent involved 10 nights or more away from home and seven percent produced no overnight stays.

Middle income adults continued to travel most this quarter. U.S. adults with annual family incomes between $10,000 and $30,000 reported 54 percent of all trips and person-trips. Those with incomes under $10,000 took nine percent of all person-trips, while those in the highest income category, $30,000 or more, reported 25 percent.

The majority of third-quarter travelers used either hotels, motels and tourist courts (43 percent) or the homes of friends and relatives (41 percent) for overnight accommodations. Of all other facilities, campers, recreational vehicles and tents were the most popular and were used during eight percent of all person-trips.

The Great Lakes Country region produced more person-trips this quarter than any other region; 24 percent of the total. The South was also a large originator of travel, generating

21 percent of total trips and person-trips. New England produced the least at four percent.

Automobiles, trucks and recreational vehicles continued to be the dominant means of transportation this quarter, used for 82 percent of all person-trips. Thirteen percent of all travel was taken by air, with only five prcent reported for all other modes.

Two-thirds of all third quarter person-trips were vacation trips according to respondents. Further, 57 percent of total travel occurred over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow detail total U.S. travel during the third quarter, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 1A: Monthly Average and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Characteristic	U.S. Adults (millions)	Percent of U.S. Adults
Total population	150.9	100%
Took one or more trips	45.8	30
Purpose of trip		
Visit Friends and relatives	15.0	10
Other pleasure	19.5	13
Business/convention	6.4	4
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rec. vehicle	37.6	25
Air	5.6	4
Vacation trip	29.6	20
Weekend trip	25.5	17

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Characteristic	Trips (millions)	Person-trips (millions)
All trips	170.4	386.3
Purpose of trip		
Visit Friends and Relatives	55.5	131.5
Other pleasure	64.4	162.7
Business/convention	32.3	46.2
Mode of transport		
Auto/truck/rec. vehicle	133.6	319.7
Air	28.0	49.1
Vacation trip	100.4	256.4
Weekend trip	91.3	222.1

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	4
Geo. Washington Country	11	11
South	23	23
Great Lakes Country	18	19
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	16	16
Far West and Hawaii	13	13
Outside U. S.	7	7
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

Table 1D : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	26%	27%
300-399 miles	14	14
400-599 miles	21	23
600-999 miles	12	11
1,000-1,999 miles	11	11
2,000 miles or more	9	7
Outside U. S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

Table 1E : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	7%	7%
One night	14	13
2 to 3 nights	38	39
4 to 9 nights	31	31
10 nights or more	10	10
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

Table 1F : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	12%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	29	28
$20,000 - $29,999	25	26
$30,000 or more	24	25
Not Reported	10	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

Table 1G : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	40%	41%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	46	43
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	8	8
Other	2	4
No Nights	7	6

Note: Details add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

Table 1H : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
Geo. Washington Country	10	9
South	21	21
Great Lakes Country	22	24
Mountain West	4	5
Frontier West	17	18
Far West	12	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

Table II: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Third Quarter, 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto, truck or rec. vehicle	79%	82%
Airplane	16	13
Bus	3	3
Train	1	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

Table 1J : Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	59%	66%
Not a vacation trip	41	34
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

Table 1K: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	53%	57%
Not a weekend trip	44	42
Not Reported	3	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 170.4 million trips, 386.3 million person-trips.

U.S. AIR TRAVEL

An average of 5.6 million U.S. adults took one or more trips by air during each month of the third quarter of 1979. In all, 28 million trips and 49 million person-trips by air were reported.

U.S. travel regions garnering the largest percentages of air travel as destinations this quarter include the South, and the Far West and Hawaii, with 17 percent each. A large increase in the proportion of total air travel destined to foreign areas occurred this quarter: 17 percent of all air trips and 24 percent of person-trips.

Air travel tended to show longer trip distances than other types of travel, with 32 percent of total person-trips having distances of 2,000 or more straight line, round-trip miles. Only five percent of total air person-trips involved distances of less than 400 miles.

Air trips also showed longer trip durations than the average. Thirty-nine percent of all air person-trips involved durations of between four and nine nights, 22 percent showed durations of 10 nights or more, while only nine percent did not include any nights spent away from home.

Air travel was most frequently reported during this quarter by Americans with annual family incomes of $30,000 or more. Such individuals took 34 percent of all air trips and 43 percent of total person-trips during this three month period. Only six percent of air trips was reported by those with family incomes of less than $10,000.

Over one-half of all air travel included lodging at hotels, motels or motor hotels. Thirty-eight percent of all person-trips involved nights spent with friends or relatives.

The Frontier West was the greatest originator of air travel this quarter, generating 20 percent of all person-trips. The Mountain West originated the least: four percent of the total.

Vacation travel accounted for more than half of all air person-trips taken during the third quarter, but only 44 percent of total air trips, suggesting larger than average travel party sizes. The same was true for weekend air travel, with 35 percent of air person-trips, but only 28 percent of air trips being taken over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow describe U.S. air travel during the third quarter of 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 2A : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
Geo. Washington Country	12	10
South	15	17
Great Lakes Country	9	7
Mountain West	3	2
Frontier West	18	15
Far West and Hawaii	18	17
Outside U. S.	17	24
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.0 million air trips, 49.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2B : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	2%	2%
300-399 miles	5	3
400-599 miles	10	7
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	20	20
2,000 miles or more	33	32
Outside U. S.	17	23
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 28.0 million air trips, 49.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2C : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	8%	9%
One night	9	7
2 to 3 nights	26	24
4 to 9 nights	37	39
10 nights or more	20	22
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.0 million air trips, 49.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	6%
$10,000 - $19,999	18	16
$20,000 - $29,999	27	23
$30,000 or more	41	42
Not Reported	7	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.0 million air trips, 49.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2E : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	35%	38%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	61	56
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	1	2
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	0	0
Other	3	2
No Nights	8	9

Note: Details add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.0 million air trips, 49.1 million air person-trips

Table 2F : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	9%	10%
Eastern Gateway	16	15
Geo. Washington Country	10	11
South	10	9
Great Lakes Country	17	16
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	19	20
Far West	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.0 million air trips, 49.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	44%	57%
Not a vacation trip	55	42
Not Reported	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.0 million air trips, 49.1 million air person-trips.

Table 2H : Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	28%	35%
Not a weekend trip	72	64
Not Reported	0	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.0 million air trips, 49.1 million air person-trips.

U.S. AUTO/TRUCK/RV TRAVEL

Over 133 million trips and nearly 320 million person-trips were taken by automobile, truck or recreational vehicle during the third quarter of 1979. A monthly average of 37.6 million U.S. adults took trips by these modes during this period.

The South garnered the largest share of auto/truck/rv travel as a destination this quarter, with 25 percent of the total. Twenty-one percent of all personal motor vehicle (auto/truck/rv) person-trips were destined to the Great Lakes Country region, while only three percent involved travel to New England.

A greater percentage of personal motor vehicle travel was of shorter distance than average. Nearly 50 percent of all auto/truck/rv person-trips involved straight line round-trip distances of less than 400 miles, while only 12 percent covered 1,000 miles or more.

Personal motor vehicle travel also tended to be somewhat shorter than average in terms of duration. Sixty-three percent of all travel by these modes lasted three nights or less; only eight percent showed durations of 10 nights or more.

Americans with annual family incomes between $10,000 and $30,000 reported the largest percentage of auto/truck/rv person-trips: 57 percent of the total. Those with incomes greater than $30,000 took 22 percent of such person-trips, while those with incomes less than $10,000 showed the smallest share at eight percent.

Forty-four percent of both auto/truck/rv trips and person-trips involved the use of hotels, motels or motor hotels. Nearly as many, 41 percent of the total, showed nights spent with friends or relatives. The remainder included nights spent in other facilities, the most popular being campers, educational vehicles and tents, with 10 percent of the total.

The top two origin areas of personal motor vehicle travel during the third quarter were the Great Lakes Country and the South, generating 25 percent and 23 percent of all person-trips, respectively. New England generated the least with three percent.

Over two-thirds of all auto/truck/rv travel this quarter was for vacations. Sixty-one percent of these person-trips occurred over a weekend.

The tables that follow detail auto/truck/rv travel during the third quarter of 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 3A : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	4	4
Geo. Washington Country	10	10
South	25	25
Great Lakes Country	19	21
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	16	17
Far West and Hawaii	12	12
Outside U. S.	4	4
Not Reported	1	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.6 million auto/truck/rv trips, 319.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3B : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	31%	31%
300-399 miles	16	16
400-599 miles	23	25
600-999 miles	13	12
1,000-1,999 miles	9	9
2,000 miles or more	3	3
Outside U. S.	5	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 133.6 million auto/truck/rv trips, 319.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3C : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	7%	7%
One night	13	13
2 to 3 nights	42	43
4 to 9 nights	30	29
10 nights or more	8	8
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.6 million auto/truck/rv trips, 319.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	8%
$10,000 - $19,999	32	30
$20,000 - $29,999	26	27
$30,000 or more	23	22
Not Reported	8	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.6 million auto/truck/rv trips, 319.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3E : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	41%	41%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	44	44
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	10	10
Other	1	1
No Nights	7	7

Note: Detail add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.6 million auto/truck/rv trips, 319.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3F : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	8	7
Geo. Washington Country	10	9
South	23	23
Great Lakes Country	23	25
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	16	17
Far West	12	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.6 million auto/truck/rv trips, 319.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3G : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	61%	67%
Not a vacation trip	38	33
Not Reported	1	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.6 million auto/truck/rv trips, 319.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

Table 3H : Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	58%	61%
Not a weekend trip	40	38
Not Reported	2	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 133.6 million auto/truck/rv trips, 319.7 million auto/truck/rv person-trips.

U.S. BUSINESS/CONVENTION TRAVEL

An average of 6.4 million U.S. adults a month traveled for business or to attend conventions during the third quarter of 1979. In all, over 32 million trips and 46 million person-trips were taken for business-related purposes during this period.

The Frontier West and South regions of the U.S. captured the largest share of business/convention travel this quarter, receiving 22 percent and 19 percent of all person-trips, respectively. New England and the Eastern Gateway hosted the least; only three percent each.

Business/convention travel showed a large range of distances, although nearly 40 percent of all person-trips involved straight line round-trip distances of 400 miles or less. Nearly 20 percent of all person-trips taken for this purpose, however, were much longer, including distances of 1,000 miles or more.

The greatest percentage of business/convention travel showed durations of two to three nights, at 34 percent of the total. Fifteen percent involved no nights away from home, while only four percent of all person-trips lasted 10 nights or more.

Nearly 40 percent of total business/convention travel was reported by adults with annual family incomes of $30,000 or more. Those with the lowest incomes, $10,000 or less per year, took only five percent of these person-trips.

The use of hotels, motels and motor hotels as overnight accommodations was much more common among business travelers than the average for all travelers. Sixty-one percent of all business/convention person-trips involved use of these accommodations, while 19 percent showed nights spent at the homes of friends or relatives and much smaller percentages used other accommodations.

The South generated the most business/convention travel this quarter, with 22 percent of all person-trips. New England was the origin region of the least amount, at six percent.

Nearly two-thirds of all business/convention travel was by auto, truck or recreational vehicle. Most of the remaining person-trips were taken by air.

Only nine percent of business or convention trips during the third quarter was considered by respondents to be a vacation as well. Twenty-seven percent of such travel, however, occurred over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow detail business/convention travel during the third quarter of 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 4A : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	4	3
Geo. Washington Country	14	14
South	20	19
Great Lakes Country	11	13
Mountain West	6	6
Frontier West	22	22
Far West and Hawaii	10	12
Outside U. S.	8	8
Not Reported	1	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	24%	28%
300-399 miles	11	11
400-599 miles	20	20
600-999 miles	15	14
1,000-1,999 miles	10	9
2,000 miles or more	12	10
Outside U. S.	8	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center

Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	13%	15%
One night	22	19
2 to 3 nights	37	34
4 to 9 nights	24	28
10 nights or more	4	4
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	4%	5%
$10,000 - $19,999	18	23
$20,000 - $29,999	30	28
$30,000 or more	44	39
Not Reported	4	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips

Table 4E : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	16%	19%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	68	61
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	0	0
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	3	4
Other	1	1
No Nights	13	15

Note: Details add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	6%
Eastern Gateway	15	13
Geo. Washington Country	8	7
South	23	22
Great Lakes Country	15	16
Mountain West	5	7
Frontier West	17	18
Far West	10	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Third Quarter, 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto, truck or rec. vehicle	60%	65%
Airplane	39	32
Bus	1	1
Train	0	0
Other	0	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	5%	9%
Not a weekend trip	95	91
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4I : Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	22%	27%
Not a vacation trip	77	72
Not Reported	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 32.3 million business/convention trips, 46.2 million business/convention person-trips.

U.S. VACATION TRAVEL

Over 100 million trips and more than 256 million person-trips were taken for vacation purposes during July, August and September of 1979. A monthly average of 30 million adults took vacation trips during this period.

The South was the number one destination of vacation travel this quarter, garnering 24 percent of all vacation person-trips. New England and the Mountain West received the smallest share, at three percent each.

Trip distances for vacation travel varied widely. Thirty-six percent of all vacation trips and person-trips involved straight line, round-trip distances of less than 400 miles. An equal proportion was of moderate distances, between 400 and 1,000 miles, while 20 percent covered distances of 1,000 miles or more.

Most vacation travel involved moderate durations of two to nine nights. Fourteen percent of total vacation person-trips, however, lasted 10 nights or longer, while only six percent showed no nights away from home.

U.S. adults with family incomes between $10,000 and $30,000 per annum accounted for the largest share of vacation travel this quarter: 56 percent of the total. Those in the highest income category, $30,000 or more, reported 24 percent of all vacation person-trips, while those earning $10,000 or less reported only seven percent.

Nearly half of all vacation travel involved the use of commercial facilities (hotels, motels and motor hotels), although the homes of friends and relatives were used on 40 percent of the trips. Ten percent of both vacation trips and person-trips showed the use of campers, recreational vehicles and tents as overnight accommodations, while all other types of facilities were used significantly less.

The Great Lakes generated more vacation travel than any other region: 24 percent of total person-trips. This was followed closely by the South which originated 21 percent of all vacation travel. Mountain West residents showed the smallest percentage of such travel this quarter, with only three percent.

The vast majority of all vacation person-trips this quarter were taken by personal motor vehicle (auto, truck or recreational vehicle); 83 percent of the total. Eleven percent occurred by air, four percent was taken by bus and only two percent occurred by other modes.

Sixty percent of all vacation travel during the third quarter involved travel over a weekend or long weekend.

The tables that follow detail vacation travel during the third quarter of 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 5A : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Eastern Gateway	5	5
Geo. Washington Country	11	11
South	23	24
Great Lakes Country	17	18
Mountain West	4	3
Frontier West	13	15
Far West and Hawaii	15	13
Outside U. S.	8	8
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 100.4 million vacation trips, 256.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5B : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	22%	22%
300-399 miles	14	14
400-599 miles	22	24
600-999 miles	13	12
1,000-1,999 miles	12	12
2,000 miles or more	9	8
Outside U. S.	8	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center
Base: 100.4 million vacation trips, 256.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5C : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	5%	6%
One night	9	10
2 to 3 nights	35	35
4 to 9 nights	36	36
10 nights or more	15	14
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 100.4 million vacation trips, 256.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5D : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	11%	7%
$10,000 - $19,999	28	26
$20,000 - $29,999	28	30
$30,000 or more	21	24
Not Reported	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 100.4 million vacation trips, 256.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5E : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	49%	40%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	42	49
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	4
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	10	10
Other	2	3
No Nights	5	6

Note: Details add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 100.4 million vacation trips, 256.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5F : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	9	8
Geo. Washington Country	10	10
South	20	21
Great Lakes Country	23	24
Mountain West	4	3
Frontier West	17	18
Far West	13	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 100.4 million vacation trips, 256.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5G : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Third Quarter, 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto, truck or rec. vehicle	82%	83%
Airplane	12	11
Bus	4	4
Train	1	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 100.4 million vacation trips, 256.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 5H : Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Weekend or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Weekend or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Weekend Trip	58%	60%
Not a weekend trip	40	39
Not Reported	2	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 100.4 million vacation trips, 256.4 million vacation person-trips.

U.S. WEEKEND TRAVEL

On the average, 25.5 million American adults took weekend trips each month during the third quarter of 1979. In all, over 91 million weekend trips and 222 million weekend person-trips were reported.

The Great Lakes Country and South regions were the most popular destinations of weekend travel this quarter, receiving 22 percent and 20 percent of all weekend travel, respectively. New England and the Mountain West garnered the fewest number of such person-trips, with only three percent each.

Shorter distance trips were apparent for weekend travel this quarter. Nearly two-thirds of all weekend travel involved straight line, round-trip distances of less than 300 miles, while only three percent included distances of 2,000 miles or more.

By definition, moderate durations are most common for weekend travel, with 55 percent of all weekend person-trips lasting between two and three nights this quarter. Nineteen percent of such travel involved durations of one night or less.

Adults from all income categories took weekend trips this quarter, although such travel was least common among those in the $10,000 or less family income group. Those with incomes between $10,000 and $30,000 per year took the greatest proportion of weekend person-trips, at 56 percent of the total.

The homes of friends or relatives were the most commonly used overnight facilities this quarter, reported for nearly 50 percent of all weekend travel. Hotels, motels and motor hotels were used during 41 percent of all of these person-trips, while use of campers, recreational vehicles and tents was reported for nine percent of this type travel.

The Great Lakes region produced more weekend travel this quarter than any other region, at 28 percent. New England generated the least with three percent.

Automobiles, trucks or recreational vehicles were most commonly used for transportation during weekend travel this quarter. Eighty-eight percent of total weekend person-trips involved these modes, while nine percent included air travel.

Sixty-nine percent of total weekend travel was also vacation travel.

The tables that follow detail weekend travel during the third quarter of 1979, as indicated by the National Travel Survey.

Table 6A : Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1979

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	4	5
Geo. Washington Country	11	12
South	22	20
Great Lakes Country	22	22
Mountain West	4	3
Frontier West	16	19
Far West and Hawaii	13	12
Outside U. S.	4	4
Not Reported	1	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 91.3 million weekend trips, 222.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6B : Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	31%	32%
300-399 miles	17	17
400-599 miles	24	26
600-999 miles	11	11
1,000-1,999 miles	8	7
2,000 miles or more	4	3
Outside U. S.	5	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Data Travel Center
Base: 91.3 million weekend trips, 222.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6C : Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Trip Duration, Third Quarter, 1979

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	2%	3%
One night	15	16
2 to 3 nights	56	55
4 to 9 nights	23	23
10 nights or more	4	3
Not reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 91.3 million weekend trips, 222.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6D : Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income, Third Quarter, 1979

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	13%	9%
$10,000 - $19,999	31	30
$20,000 - $29,999	25	26
$30,000 or more	22	24
Not Reported	10	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.3 million weekend trips, 222.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6E : Percent Distribution of WEEKEKNDTrips and Person-trips by Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1979

Type of Lodging	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Home of Friends, relatives	49%	48%
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	39	41
Rented cabin, condo. or vacation home	4	4
Own cabin, condo. or vacation home	3	3
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	8	9
Other	1	2
No Nights	2	4

Note: Details add to more than 100% due to multiple responses.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center
Base: 91.3 million weekend trips, 222.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1979

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Eastern Gateway	7	6
Geo. Washington Country	10	9
South	21	21
Great Lakes Country	27	28
Mountain West	4	4
Frontier West	17	20
Far West	11	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.3 million weekend trips, 222.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6G : Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Primary Mode of Transportation, Third Quarter, 1979

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto, truck or rec. vehicle	86%	88%
Airplane	9	9
Bus	4	2
Train	1	0
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.3 million weekend trips, 222.1 million weekend person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Vacation or Other Trip, Third Quarter, 1979

Vacation or Other Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation trip	64%	69%
Not a vacation trip	36	31
Not Reported	0	0
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U. S. Travel Data Center

Base: 91.3 million weekend trips, 222.1 million weekend person-trips.

U.S. TRAVEL FOR THE YEAR-TO-DATE

The 1979 National Travel Survey indicates that by the end of September, 58 percent of all U.S. adults had taken a trip to a place 100 miles or more away from home. On the average, 41.4 million adults took one or more such trips during each month of the first three quarters. In all, 400 million trips and 881 million person-trips were reported for the year to date.

Table 7A shows the monthly average number of U.S. adults traveling away from home. Table 7B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips recorded for different purposes and transport modes during 1979's three quarters.

The tables show that during the third quarter, the number of adults traveling, trips and person-trips, were all up substantially over the first and second quarter levels. The average travel party size, however, remained at 2.3 persons per trip, the same as in the second quarter.

"Other pleasure" travel, which includes trips taken for outdoor recreation or entertainment purposes, rose dramatically during the third quarter. The monthly average number of adults traveling for these purposes was 42 percent over the second quarter, while trips and person-trips were up 59 percent and 70 percent, respectively. These results suggest that many adults took more than one trip of this type during this period.

The monthly average number of adults taking trips to visit friends and relatives or for business/convention purposes was also up in the third quarter over the second quarter level; however, the third quarter levels for both categories were below the first quarter. The actual number of trips and person-trips reported were well above first and second quarter counts.

Travel by personal motor vehicle (auto/truck/rv) and by air showed similar gains over the second quarter. Auto/truck/rv trips and person-trips were up 51 percent and 48 percent, respectively, while air trips and person-trips rose 45 percent and 44 percent, respectively. The monthly average number of U.S. adults traveling by auto/truck/rv increased by 28 percent in the third quarter as compared to the second, however, the monthly average number of adults traveling by air rose less than two percent.

Vacation travel rose sharply in the third quarter, with the number of adults reporting such travel up 40 percent. The number of trips and person-trips recorded rose even more, 55 percent and 68 percent, respectively, over the second quarter

of 1979. The average travel party size for vacation travel reached 2.6 persons per trip, as compared to 2.4 in the second quarter.

While the monthly average number of adults traveling on weekends fell in the second quarter compared to the first, it was up 48 percent in the third quarter over the second quarter. Weekend trips numbered 43 percent more than during the second quarter and person-trips increased by 41 percent. The average travel party size for weekend travel remained approximately the same at 2.4 persons per trip.

Details on travel during the first and second quarters of 1979 are published in the 1979 National Travel Survey First Quarter Report and 1979 National Travel Survey Second Quarter Report, each available from the U.S. Travel Data Center for $15.00.

Table 7A: Monthly Average of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, First through Third Quarters, 1979

U.S. Adults (millions)

Trip Characteristics	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Year-to-Date
Total population	150.4	150.8	150.9	150.7
Took one or more trips	42.1	36.2	45.8	41.4
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends and relatives	16.5	12.7	15.0	14.7
Other pleasure	12.6	13.7	19.5	15.3
Business/convention	7.2	6.2	6.4	6.6
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/rec. vehicle	30.7	29.3	37.6	32.5
Air	8.3	5.5	5.6	6.5
Vacation trip	14.8	21.2	29.6	21.9
Weekend trip	21.4	17.2	25.5	21.4

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 7B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics
First through Third Quarters, 1979

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions)				Person-trips (millions)			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Year-to-Date	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Year-to-Date
All trips	111.3	118.4	170.4	400.1	225.2	269.9	386.3	881.4
Purpose of trip								
Visit friends and relatives	38.7	38.3	55.5	132.5	81.8	95.2	131.5	308.5
Other pleasure	29.5	40.4	64.4	134.3	69.7	95.5	162.7	327.9
Business/convention	26.9	24.6	32.3	83.8	37.2	43.2	46.2	126.6
Mode of transport								
Auto/truck/rec. vehicle	79.6	88.2	133.6	301.4	177.5	215.7	319.7	712.9
Air	22.6	19.3	28.0	69.9	33.9	34.0	49.1	117.0
Vacation trip	35.3	64.7	100.4	200.4	78.8	152.9	256.4	488.1
Weekend trip	57.1	63.9	91.3	212.3	126.2	157.4	222.1	505.7

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

APPENDIX A
1979 NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The 1979 National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of approximately 1,000 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, utilized its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the Survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into sixteen strata consisting respectively of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) and non-SMSA areas in each of the eight United States Travel Regions (See Glossary of Terms). The eight SMSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions for 1978.

For each Travel Region, the SMSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the Travel Regions. The sampling units utilized are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a Travel Region not included in one of the SMSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east and west. Within each state the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each Travel Region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil divisions (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.)

A total of 250 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of five separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these five matched samples is itself a national probability sample. This use of five matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of the sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 250 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection just proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and unlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are oversampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within a household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

Each month, 1,000 telephone interviews are conducted using the sampling procedures and respondent selection approach described above.[1] Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Selected questions asked of respondents each month are described in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms.

[1] During the First Quarter of 1979, 1,182 interviews were completed in March covering both January and February, and 979 interviews were completed in April covering travel during March.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip, what is the name of the destination or the farthest place you reached on that trip?"

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income for the "last 12 months" of the family. This includes income from all sources such as wages and salaries, net income from own business or farm, social security, pensions, dividends, interest, rent and other money income.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska (as a destination), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

George Washington Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The Survey gathered data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) Auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) Self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in trailer), (4) Airplane, (5) Bus, (6) Train, (7) Ship or Boat, and (8) Other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into Auto/Truck/RV, Airplane, Bus, Train and Other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Masachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to indicate for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) Visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) Business (4) Outdoor Recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) Entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) Personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding) and (7) Other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and relatives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting" and "business" has been combined and travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" has been grouped together under "Other pleasure."

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmetically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorem. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by Discover America Travel Organizations (DATO) and the United States Travel Service (USTS) with two exceptions. In this report, Hawaii is placed with the Far West as a destination region and Alaska is not in the Far West as an origin region. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in the Glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operating crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship; (2) commuting to a place of work; (3) student trips to or from school.

In this Survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due respondent errors in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distances in this report are reported in terms of round-trip miles. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way straight-line miles from origin to destination. See "Straight-Line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Type of Lodging. Information was gathered on seven types of lodging categories: (1) Homes of friends or relatives; (2) Hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts; (3) Rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes; (4) Owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes; (5) Campers, trailers, recreational vehicles and tents; (6) Enroute, for example nights spent in a common carrier; and (7) Other. The "Other" category published in this report includes "enroute" and "other."

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips often are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends and Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends and relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip is classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking respondents, "Was this is weekend or a long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C

SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS, THIRD QUARTER, 1979

Number of Telephone Numbers Selected	15,000
Number of Telephone Calls Completed	4,928
Number of Interviews Completed	2,977
Number of Respondents Reporting One or More Qualifying Trips	932
Total Number of Qualifying Trips	1,410

APPENDIX D
SAMPLING ERROR, SECOND QUARTER, 1979

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of the actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of five matched samples were utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence interval for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTIC	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	
DESTINATION REGION			
New England	3%	± 5 %	**
Eastern Gateway	4	± 3	**
Geo. Washington Country	10	± 2	*
South	27	±10	
Great Lakes Country	19	± 7	
Mountain West	5	± 3	*
Frontier West	16	± 6	
Far West and Hawaii	17	± 9	
Outside U.S.	1	±11	**
TRIP DISTANCE			
200 - 299 miles	25	± 4	
300 - 399 miles	13	± 6	*
400 - 599 miles	19	± 5	
600 - 999 miles	17	± 2	
1,000 - 1,999 miles	13	± 4	*
2,000 miles or more	9	± 8	*
Outside U.S.	1	±11	**

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTIC	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL	
TRIP DURATION			
No nights	8%	± 3 %	*
One night	13	± 5	*
2 - 3 nights	43	± 6	
4 - 9 nights	27	± 6	
10 nights or more	10	± 5	*
FAMILY INCOME			
Less than $10,000	14	± 3	*
$10,000 - $19,999	32	± 3	
$20,000 - $29,999	23	± 3	
$30,000 or more	23	± 3	
Not reported	8	± 3	*
TYPE OF LODGING			
Home of friends, relatives	47	± 4	
Hotel, motel, motor hotel	34	± 5	
Rented cabin, condo, or vacation home	4	± 2	**
Own cabin, condo, or vacation home	5	± 2	*
Camper, recreational vehicle, tent	8	± 2	*
No nights	8	± 3	*
ORIGIN REGION			
New England	2	± 1	**
Eastern Gateway	8	± 7	*
Geo. Washington Country	8	± 6	*
South	24	± 9	
Great Lakes Country	21	± 9	
Mountain West	6	± 2	*
Frontier West	16	± 3	
Far West	12	±10	*
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION			
Auto/truck/rv	75	± 6	
Air	17	± 4	
PURPOSE OF TRIP			
Visit friends and relatives	32	± 3	
Other pleasure	34	± 5	
Business/convention	21	± 6	

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTIC	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	55%	± 3%
Not Vacation	45	± 4
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	54	± 5
Not weekend	45	± 4

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* Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

** Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.